



A2: China's growth will be equal to the US's growth. So, China will be able to overpower the US.

1. According to "The National Interest", in the article "Can China Rise Peacefully?"(<http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/can-china-rise-peacefully-10204>)", But even if one believes, as I do, that China and Russia are great powers, they are still far weaker than the United States and in no position to challenge it in any meaningful way. Therefore, interactions among the great powers are not going to be nearly as prominent a feature of international politics as they were before 1989, when there were always two or more formidable great powers competing with each other. And The rise of China appears to be changing this situation, however, because this development has the potential to fundamentally alter the architecture of the international system. If the Chinese economy continues growing at a brisk clip in the next few decades, the United States will once again face a potential peer competitor, and great-power politics will return in full force. It is still an open question as to whether China's economy will continue its spectacular rise or even continue growing at a more modest, but still impressive, rate. There are intelligent arguments on both sides of this debate, and it is hard to know who is right.
2. According to "China's Growth and Development ([http://cpds.apana.org.au/Teams/Articles/china as economic engine.htm](http://cpds.apana.org.au/Teams/Articles/china%20as%20economic%20engine.htm))",

China has been achieving an impressive rate of development of its economy and increase in its regional / global economic and political influence. There has been speculation about its future potential to act as a major driver of the global economy, and whether its methods will provide the model that others will now seek to emulate. China's accomplishments have been remarkable over the past 2-3 decades, especially when considered in the light of its history; acting as an 'engine' of the global economy would be impossible unless China fundamentally changes its primarily mercantilist goals. Economic progress has been viewed mainly as a means for increasing national power.

3. According to "The Atlantic.com

(<http://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2012/02/the-world-in-2050-when-the-5-largest-economies-are-the-brics-and-us/253160/>)", Although the United States will be number two in 2050, its economy will be much smaller than China's. Goldman Sachs projects that China's GDP should match America's by 2027, and then steadily pull ahead. The collective GDP of the four leading developing countries (the BRICs--Brazil, Russia, India, and China) is likely to match that of today's leading Western nations by 2032. The World Bank predicts that the U.S. dollar will lose its global dominance by 2025 as the dollar, euro, and China's renminbi become co-equals in a "multi-currency" monetary system. China has already surpassed Japan to become the world's second-largest economy. Although it will be well into the

next decade before China overtakes the United States to become number one, the numbers already speak for themselves. The United States in 2010 posted a current account deficit of \$470 billion, contributing to global imbalances that threaten future U.S. growth. Meanwhile, China in 2010 racked up a surplus of \$305 billion. America's average rate of consumption over the past decade was seventy percent of GDP and its savings rate roughly 3.5 percent. In contrast, China's average rate of consumption over the past decade was thirty-five percent of GDP and estimates of its savings rate range as high as forty percent.

4. When China's growth surpasses the US's growth, China is able to become a possible threat to the US and its surroundings. The economic growth of China has convinced the West that in a little bit of time, China is able to become a world superpower. In addition to the threat, most of the other neighboring countries have more at stake with China's new move. For the Southeast Asian nations, the presence of a sizeable and extremely rich Chinese ethnic group and their increasing upon China's economy for growth in order to force them to be very careful when the US handles their relationship with China.